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Business Not ces.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH. Salling, Fishing Bathing, Capacity, 500, us leave 34th st., E. R., N. Y., 8:15 a. m. & 4:15 p. m BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.
Advertisements for publication in The Tribune. and orders or regular Islicery of the duly paper, will be received at the billowing branch offices in New York City.
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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1885.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FORFIGN.-The negotiations of Eugland and Russia closing to await action of the joint commission. —— Scandals similar to those of London are alies d in Copenhagen, === The Montreal Garrison Artillery returned from the Northwest. Black Flags withdrawing from Touquia.

DOMESTIC.—Woman's mutilated body found float

ing in sacks in Boston harbor. = Institute of Christian Philosophy closed at Asbury Park.

Cattlemen of the Indian Territory discuss the President's proclamation.

West Point cadets visit the State Camp.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Tributes to General Grant. = Arrival of his sister, = Phallas beats Majolica. Heavy judgment against the Western Union. Meeting of South Pennsylvania syndicate. Monck, the "faith healer," in court. - Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains) 82.43 pents. === Stocks, after early advances, decimed sharply, and closed weak at material final losses.

THE WEATHER.—TRIBUNE local observations in dicate stationary or slightly higher temperature and fair weather, preceded by cloudiness and pos-sibly light rains. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 88°; lowest. 75°; average, 8018°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 75 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe for \$1 35 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

Summer Hotels are frequently designated by the Government as regular Post Offices. Before forwarding their orders for THE TRIBUNE readers at summer resorts will do well to ascertain the exact oficial title of the Post Office at which they expect to receive their mail. Delay and correspondence will be avoided by so doing.

Commissioner Squire has Mr. Jacob Sharp upon the hip. He forced him to come and ask for a permit-which was a shrewd thing to do, in the position of admitting that he should not he pondered the place of his sepuichre, and have laid his cross-tracks and turn-tables with out permission. Now Mr. Squire calmly tells him that his little indiscretions will cost him a thousand dollars' fine in each case-\$5,000 in all. Mr. Sharp belied his name when he asked for that permit.

John Sanders, captain of police, is to be fined thirty days' pay and to be transferred to another precinct for allowing gambling to go on in his bailiwick. He pleaded that he did not know anything about the existence of the gambling house. Very properly the Commissioners decided that he ought to have known, for it was his business to. Other captains on the force will please take notice that it is the Sanders case which establishes the precedent, not the Williams case.

The entire country mourns for General Grant. Grief generally has shown itself in dispatches to the family and in hanging mourning emblems on dwellings and public buildings. No plans have yet been formed for public observances on the day of the funeral, but probably they will be held in many places through the Union as was done when Lincoln was buried. Services for General Grant's family and the last journey from Mt. McGregor will begin, it is understood at present, on August 4 and end August 8.

Ex-Congressman Wise, Republican nominee for Governor of Virginia, elsewhere in this paper speaks of the coming election in his State with much enthusiasm. He declares that the State can be carried by the Republicans if the party in the North will give the party in Virginia such earnest moral support as it deserves The Republicans in the North will doubtless do the proper thing by their comrades in Virginia; but under all circumstances we look to see Virginia Republicans make an earnest fight which will be crowned with success for Mr. Wise. The campaign will be largely local, for the acts of the last Bourbon Legislature furnish endless material for a lively canvass.

Sly gibes about Hoboken being in a foreign land remote from civilization, or a mere appendage to the Stevens estate, are no longer in order. Hoboken has risen to a proud eminence as the first subarban place about New-York to have elevated rapid transit. (Brooklyn will please note the compliment insinuated in her behalf in the above sentence.) The road excends from the ferry to Palisade-ave., and the journey from this city to the last named point will be only twenty minutes. The enterise will help Hoboken, and doubtless render heap homes more accessible to many New-Yorkers. We understand that in parts of oken there are no mosquitoes except here and there one caged by a family on account of its fine singing qualities.

This country ought not to close its doors upon any repentant man-not a pauper-who having done wrong at home seeks our shores for a chance to begin a better life among angers. Yet that is just what Democratic of a lawyer from Bremen who arrived there the dictionary and beyond the confines of the But we make slow progress in Indian reform, changes. Possibly the news-editor would recognize

with a firm purpose to live correctly. The Emigration Commissioners, like sensible men, thought that he should be admitted; but Collector Hedden said no; and he telegraphed to Washington to find out what to do. Nobody at the National capital has yet taken time to reply, and so the man is to be returned to Bremen to-day to live where he cannot hold up his head without sadness and shame. This is a narrow interpretation of an excellent law against criminal and pauper immigration.

The smallest specimen of littleness or "Jeffersonian simplicity" which we have noted since the Democrats began to do all sorts of small and mean things under cover of that cant expression is the delay in draping the New-York Custom House in black. Collector Hedden has spent the last two or three days telegraphing to Washington about the expense of this expression of grief at Grant's death, and it has finally been decided by somebody in authority that the United States really can properly spend a little money to honor its hero in this way. But the black cloth is to be sent on from Washington. Possibly the amount will be measured off at a Cabinet meeting; and then it will be announced that the Collector of the Port will be held strictly accountable for the whole piece, which must be returned in good order. This is petty red-tape business, and nothing else. The Constitution could have stood the strain, we imagine, if Collector Hedden had gone ahead and draped this public building properly, and then had consulted the authorities at Washington about expense.

LET HIM LIE IN NEW-YORK.

It was inevitable that contention should arise as to the burial place of General Grant. Such contention has arisen with regard to many great men, and it is part of the contemporary evidence of the estimation in which they are held. But in this case the choice of a resting place was not left altogether to the survivors, for the dead hero had himself intimated wishes respecting the dispose of his remains. Three places seemed to him to have special claims: Galena, Illinois, where he received his first General's commission; West Point, where he received his military education; and New-York, whose people, as he put it, befriended him in his need. The objections to the two first named places are obvious and insurmountable. Galena is too remote. West Point would separate him from his beloved wife. It is significant that General Grant manifested no desire to be laid at Washington, though naturally the thoughts of many turned toward the National capital when seeking a fit depository for these honored remains. But Washington is the political capital above all else. It is not the heart of the Union. It is not thence that the voice of the American people speaks most tellingly. It is not there that the great arteries of American population are seen to beat.

It is here, in New-York, the greatest city of

the continent, the true centre of National existence, the focus of National energy and enterprise, that the tomb of the country's savior should be placed. It is here, in the vernal beauty of Central Park, surrounded by the most peaceful and tender woodland scenery, yet lapt in the arms of this great population ; here, where every holy day and holiday the workingmen and women, in scores of thousands, will bring their children to gaze upon his monument, and will teach them the lesson of duty it imparts ; that the great soldier should rest at last. Not in the seclusion of the Soldiers' Home at Washington can be most fitly lie, but amid the myriad sounds of metropolitau life and work, amid the swarming evidences of the progress and prosperity which his sword rendered possible. It is here, where all the pulses of American life beat most audibly and strongly, that the grave of General Grant should be. And it is hardly necessary to point out the obvious fact that when, with the Shadow of Death already falling upon him, feeling was for New-York, where, as he touchingly put it, he had been befriended in his need.

It was here that he sustained the heaviest blow of his life; -how sorely felt the reticent soul permitted few indeed to perceive. It was here, too, moreover, that his waning faith in humanity was reinforced at the most critical juncture by acts of unselfish kindness which touched him to the quick, and whose memory remained to the last among the most vivid of his impressions. It was his heart that dictated that choice of New-York as a final resting place. and his selection is assuredly the best that could be made for all reasons conceivable. We can give here a grave unsurpassable for beauty of situation, and unapproachable for facility of access. His tomb will be National in the best sense. It will be seen by hundreds for every unit that would be able to visit it at Washington. It will be, as he was living, ever open to the approach of the humblest citizen. General Grant belongs to the American people, and New-York is their greatest centre of populaion. It is therefore here before all places that he should lie, and here, before all places, that he can lie as in the very heart and bosom of the Nation on whose behalf he wrought so greatly. It will gratify our citizens to know that his family have recognized the cogency of the claims set forth by New-York. It is not a merely local honor that the city sought, but the appropriate closing of a great public career by the most fitting interment of our noble and gallant dead.

EXPANDING THE VOCABULARY.

It was high time. The universal feeling when the announcement came several days ago, from New-Haven, that President Porter and two or three battalions of philologists had begun work on a new dictionary, was that it was not a moment too soon. It will supply a want which has been severely felt ever since the present Administration began to administer. There have been times prior to the 4th taken in this case. The first misleading reof last March when the limitations of the current vocabulary have been felt in greater or less degree by individuals in scattered localities. One such, which we now recall, was during the Hayes Administration. It was a hot day in August, and a United States Senator who had visited the White House and all the Departments in succession, only to find everybody out of town, stood on the Treasury steps and wiped his brow. Shimmering in the sun the Federal City lay desolate and deserted. Like the Galilean fishermen he had toiled all day and caught nothing-not so much as a tide-waiter. His emotions, if we may so speak, welled up. He braced himself to wreak them on expression. But as he poised himself on the threshold of speech and swept with his vision the entire field of the vocabulary, the meagreness of the mother tongue, its poverty and paucity and utter inadequacy to the demands of the occasion, overcame him. He simply said: "This is a elofatime," and took the next train for Harrisburg.

Here was a set of conditions under which a leading statesman was actually driven outside

July 5, well supplied with money, and armed language for a vent to his emotions. Forced upon the resources of his own invention, he struck out the above-quoted ejaculation, which may be easily recognized as an agglutination founded on the Old Version. But the conditions which oppressed him to this extent for a single day have continued in an aggravated form now for nearly five months, and have borne heavily upon thousands of perspiring workers: workers who are working their Members of Congress, working the President, working the Departments, working their elbows, working their jaws, and hoping to work the Government for all it is worth. They are working and waiting. And while they are waiting they are thinking. Thinking of the President, and of the Democratic party, and of the hundred thousand offices belonging to the Democratic party, and the unaccountable delay in the distribution. And a great many of the things they are thinking are unutterable. Unutterable simply because the vocabulary is so poor. It needs expansion, if only for them. For these men are earnest and eager. The Government needs reforming and they have volunteered to reform it. But instead of being put upon the pay-rolls-the only point from which the lever of reform can be reached-they are kept waiting in the antercom. To such men, in such an environment, the narrow limitations to which the vocabulary is at present restricted are simply stifling. Only one of them, so far as we can learn, has burst the prescribed bounds and slid down the back slope of the dictionary. He is a religious person (that is, mildly religious-he is a Democrat), who being asked his opinion of Cleveland, said with an inflection that cannot be conveyed in print: "Oh, he's an aitchofafellar!" Which looks like another case of agglutination.

In this state of things we say President Porter and the philological battalions have not taken hold of the work of building a larger and more convenient and commodious dictionary a minute too soon. It is all very well to make it one of the requirements of the Civil Service rules that a man shall "talk United States," but hasn't the "United States" a duty to discharge in the premises? A perfectly proper way to meet the emergency would be for the Govern-ment itself to take the matter in hand and issue an authorized version of "The United States and how she is spoke," containing all the nev cuss-words and emotional ejaculations necessary to supply the present demand. But there being no immediate prospect of that, it is well that private parties have taken hold of the business. The new dictionary will be a great boon to thousands of Democrats who for the past four montas have been sitting in the Department antercoms, thinking things for which the present pinched and poverty-stricken vocabulary furnished no outlet. It may be necessary to construct one or two words for the special use of Kentuckians who in the course of a few days will be walking home. We suggest that they be firmly built and that there be no stinting in the use of consonants. The Kentucky jaw, accustomed to the mastication of "nigger-head," makes no account of vowels, but finds special delight in the craunching sound that comes from grinding out long rows of consonants. The ancient Aztec is a good source to draw from for this purpose. There are some words in that tongue which, if they don't "sparkle forever" on the outstretched forefinger of all time, are almost long enough to last forever. One or two of these would serve a disappointed Kentuckian the purpose of expressing his emotions almost as well as a double-barrelied gun.

Besides expanding, the dictionary needs under this Administration considerable revising. New definitions are wanted. The Evening Post of this city has a notable change to suggest in the definition of "chastity." A new definition of "rascal" should describe at a glance such men as James Russell Lowell, L. P. Morton and John A. Kasson. Higgins should be consulted as to the definition of "offensive partisanship." "Higgins" himself also should be defined as a generic term, as when the Presthe suggestions referred to, his tenderest ident says: "This is a case of Higgins." Secretary Whitney and Attorney-General Garland should contribute their new definition of "contract"; and Mr. George W. Curtis should be asked to define "reform" in such a way as to cover the recent Cincinnati appointments. Then there are the old meanings of patriotism," "loyalty," "treason," "rebellion," etc., all of which need changing to suit the new situation. Oh, there are lots and lots of things to be done to the dictionary to adapt it to the present Administration. And we are right glad that President Porter and his assistants have taken hold of it so promptly. No Administration ever stood in such sore need of an enlarged vocabulary and revised diction-

JUSTICE FOR THE CHEYENNES.

The President has issued a proclamation directing the cattlemen in the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Reservation, in the Indian Territory, to remove their stock within forty days. General Sheridan has telegraphed the Governor of Kans is that there is no longer any danger to be feared from an outbreak of the Cheyennes. He says: "I have gone down to the bottom of affairs here and know that the irritation was the result of bad control and oppressive measures." This is the result of sending to the scene of action an officer wholly free from selfish interests and incapable of being swerved from the line of daty. General Sheridan was not long in discovering that the reports in circulation about the bloodthirstiness of the Cheyennes were set affoat for the express purpose of concealing the truth, which was that the Indians had been goaded into a state approaching desperation by the impositions practised on them, and the failure of all their attempts to obtain protection and fair play. As soon as they found that there was a genuine assurance of justice for them they became quiet, and now there is no more danger of an uprising.

In the past, Indian wars have been often pre cipitated through the neglect of the precaution ports have been credited. The deliberate efforts to drive the Indians on to the warpath have been allowed to continue, and when at last they committed acts of violence the army was let loose upon them and they were credited with a ferocious impracticability which could be met only with the sternest repressive measures. The abolition of the cattlemen's grass leases, and their expulsion from the Indian Territory, will probably clear the way for a time of peace and good will. The appointment of an army officer to succeed Agent Dyer may or may not prove a wise step, but until Congress can be persuaded to do away with the artificial and wholly mischievous system which results in shutting the Indian out from civilization it will be necessary to maintain a make shift policy, and perhaps this experiment may at least give the Cheyennes greater protection against the greed of their white neighbors, the cattlemen. If the Indians were made citizens of course the paternal policy would cease, and it would then no doubt appear in a little while that they were amply able to take care of themselves under the laws of the United States.

and therefore must be duly thankful for small

MYSTERIOUS SECRECY. Is there any sense in trying to keep secret the

negotiation between the people's treasury and the people's banks 'The United States Treasury is an agent and an instrument of the people of the United States. The banks of the City of New-York are organizations of the people, sanctioned by the people's authority, and existing for the people's welfare. If the banks and the Treasury need to take counsel together for the promotion of any public interest, what sense is there in secrecy? An attempt to keep such a conference from the public knowledge is always strong evidence that its object is, not to serve the public interest, but to serve some other end of which somebody is ashamed. This thought is suggested by the following remarks in a report by The Herald, regarding another conference on Thursday morning in the private parlor of a bank :

Every precaution was taken to keep from the public the important action of the Clearing House Committee, or even the knowledge that such a meeting had been held. To such an extent was this mysterious reticence carried that the presidents of some of the larger banks in New-York first learned of the meeting from a Herald reporter, and when they endeavored to learn the details from their colleagues of the Clearing House Committee,

the information was refused.
It is acreed that, when the Assistant United State Treasurer is unable to settle the Sub-Treasury balance in the Clearing House in gold, the banks to which the Government is debtor shall take the gold from their vaults and hand it over at the Sub-Treasury, receiving in exchange a certificate of deposit entitling the banks in question to fractional silver coin. The "red-letter certificates," as they are called, being the legal-tender certificates so stamped as to permit the Government to re-deem them in silver, are not to be issued. A few of these, amounting to about \$800,000, were issued, it will be remembered, before the general meeting of the banks last week. The stamped certificates are looked upon with suspicion, however, and no more will be sent out. There suspicion, nowever, and no more will be self-to the com-ities a grave question as to their legality. Hence the com-mittee has decided to take certificates of deposit calling for fractional or subsidiary sliver cola.

It is not to be supposed that The Herald un-

truly represents this proceeding to the injustice of the parties concerned. Its zeal to appear as the especial representative of the Treasury Department, and to claim peculiar favor from that department in obtaining news, would justify the supposition' that The Herald was by no means inclined to represent unfavorably the action of the Treasurer. Still, it appears from this account that there was mysterious secrecy. It appears that presidents of leading banks were refused information about a negotiation of the utmost consequence to them, as to the public. The public will properly ask why there should be secrecy in such a matter, if the bankers and the Treasury have only the public interest at heart.

The details stated do not alter the arrangement upon which THE TRIBUNE has already commented. It is an acceptance of fractional silver coin by the banks of New-York in part payment of claims against the Treasury of the United States. The evasion is thin and deludes no one. The banks are to be praised for having refused to accept the unlawful issues of paper which the Treasurer is said to have urged them to accept, but it is a serious question whether they have rightly served their own interest, the interests of their depositors, or the interests of the public, in consenting to receive as cash a kind of stuff which is not a legal tender, and which the Treasurer himself does not recognize as part of the available funds of the United

BARRE, OF BROOKLYN-HIS APPETITE. The President lately appointed Mr. William Barre, of Brooklyn, to a well-paying office and in so doing incurred the wrath of that exponent of Kings County Democracy, The Brooklyn Eagle. The Eagle objects to Mr. Barre on what may be styled politico-gastronomicai grounds. It pillories him as an office-holder and office-seeker, guity of the atrocious crime against the rest of his party of not knowing when he has had enough. It reminds Barre, in plain and drastic terms, that " to play the hog, the glutton, the grab-all, is not Democratic," first premising that he has " made a fortune by the favor of the party."

What answer Barre will make remains to be seen. when he has had enough, but that he holds in regard to offices what the Indian held in regard to whiskey. The Indian gave it as his matured con viction that too much whiskey is just enough. Or may be Barre will meet The Eagle's assault by quietly quoting:

the good old rule Sufficeth me, the simple plan That they should take who have the power And they should keep who can.

What does our contemporary purpose to do about it? There is Barre firmly entrenched in office and as Webster remarked about Lexington, Bunker Hill and Concord-there he will remain forever. At present The agle contents itself with emphatically assuring Barre that his appetite is too much inclined to embonpoint, and by hurling at President Cleveland these serious impressive remarks: " That this view will operate to the disadvantage of the party cannot be doubted. With the conviction established that Democratic victories in Brooklyn mean little more than additional down for nests that are already well lined, it will not be an easy matter to secure a full party vote for the local

Seeing that Mr. Cleveland is a Democrat and that Barre is a Democrat and that The Eagle is a Democrat, the state of things thus brought to light is piteonsly sad. Perhaps Barre, in case he has bowels of compassion, will give an ice-cream festival during the season for the benefit of the Brooklyn Democrats who yearned for the place which President Cleveland bestowed on him.

"The honest, earnest Prohibitionists of Ohio." siwhat The New-York World now calls them. Few things in this world are so weirdly beautiful as the affectionate consideration which sundry Democratic organs just pow are manifesting for the politicotemperance folks. The spectacle is enough to make tin crocodile weep passionate tears.

Now let the gates of the Temple of Janus be flung wide open, and let haughty Albian prepare for a crushing defeat. For the St. Petersburg Sect anonnes that a Texas firm has offered the services of 100 cowboys to the Russian Government in the event of war between the Northern Power and England. Of course if the Czar accepts this tender of service the Marquis of Salisbury might as well bandon his objections to the Russian occupation of Zulfikar Pass, or, for that matter, Herat, and he may be thankful if he is allowed to retain India.

We hope that The Evening Post now understands he precise function of the quotation mark in English punctuation. Not long ago it ascribed to THE TRIBUNE certain charges against Mr. Lothrop, Minister to Russia, which were distinctly cited in our columns, with preper cred t, as embodied in an opinion of the Court of Appeals. Thursday, in compliance with our request, it credited us with remarks respecting Mr. Roach's failure, which it and unwarrantably ascribed to Mr. Weed, the assignee of the firm. "We perceive," it says, upon a second examination that the quotation marks appertaining to the interview with Mr. Weed ceased just where those unjustifiable statements began." Our esteemed contemporary, The Sun, suggested the other day that somebody ought to introduce the stern moralist who condemne certain matters on one page of The Post doning them on another page. If these factious persons ever contrive to make each other's acquaintsnce, we trust that the moralist will be relieved by his wicked partner of the duty of reading ex-

a quotation mark when he saw it and be able to deal fairly with his neighbors.

The King of Bavaria has been rewarding with splendid jewels and other rich gifts the players and singers who minister to his passion for solitary performances. His subjects in the meantime have the pleasure of reflecting that they are beavily taxed to provide the means of giving these delightful performances, from all of which they are rigorously excluded.

The Elmira Gasette, which may be regarded as Governor Hill's home organ, is in favor of postpon-ing the Democratic State Convention until October. If the Democracy is wise the postponement will be extended to November. For our Democratic brethren are going to get beaten this fall, and may well feel that it is the better part of valor not to prolong their own agony.

alize that it is very hot weather. They are still exercised in mind because we spoke kindly of Mayor Low the other day. They send us angry protests against "fulsome sulogies" of the Mayor, and accuse him of having opposed low fares on the Bridge, of having steadily increased the tax rate and the city debt, and of obstructing rapid transit. They remind us that he compromised himself with the great mass of Republican voters last autumn by allowing the community to suspect that he was not a Republican. We do not think the publica-tion of these letters would serve any good purpose. and correquently content ourselves with this ger eral acknowledgment. The important thing for everybody in the Republican party to remember is that the State election this fall must not be thrown away by displays of factional spirit or resentment. Let our angry Brooklyn friends cultivate the amenities of politics and deal generously with those who have made mistakes or shown lack of judgment. Even when there is ground for critical public conduct, let proper credit be given for sincerity and good motives.

The Evening Post says that the reign of patronage has ended in the Custom House. The World politely assures it that it is premature in its conclusion and that it will see before long a great many changes among the Custom House employes. It is unfortunate that two journals equally enthusiastic in their admiration of the Administration cannot agree upon their estimate of the sincerity of its reform professions.

Although ex-Senator Pomeroy failed to secure the Commissionership of the District of Columbia, it was not for want of the "'fluence" of St. John the Barterer. St. John, whether or not his "'fluence" is effective, is clearly of the opinion that it ought to have great weight with the Administration. In other words, having delivered the goods, he beheves that he ought to have his share in the profits in addition to the stipends paid during the cam-

Some of our Democratic contemporaries are ex changing winks because the fact has been disclosed that Mr. Roach is entitled to extra compensation for alterations not covered by his original contract for the Dolphin and the cruisers. Well, what does it signify f Let us suppose that a man designs a house and employs an architect to supervise the construction, and as the work proceeds decides to make certain changes. The builder will be entitled to special compensation if the altera-tions ordered by the owner and approved by the supervising architect involve increased expense.

The Government designed the dispatch boat and the cruisers and employed its own agents to inspect every iron plate, every keglot rivets and every stage of construction. If the designers and inspectors found out that they had made mistakes and miscalculations, they were wise to rectify them. But the builder, who was not responsible either for the original plans or for the alterations, could not be expected to do more than his contract called for without receiving additional compensation for increased expense.

PERSONAL

"I am fond of travel," says John G. Whittier, "but the sights I see are only through eyes of others." It is feared that the painter Millats will never fully re

Ex-Senator Wilkinson, of Minnesota, does not nearly look the sixty-six years with which the calendar charges him. He is a tall, dark man, and moves about Washing-ton as actively as he did in ante-bellum days.

Clemenceau, standing at the Tribune of the Chamber, is stiff, erect, ready, always prepared; patient, taking in at a glance all the resources of the nouse; cool, collected and sure of success.

Theodore Thomas sailed for Europe with Mrs. Thomas on Thursday, in the Adriatic.

A daughter of Mrs. Mott relates in The Philadelphia Public Ledger her personal recollections of the late Mrs.
Maria Chapman as she appeared at Pennsylvania Hall during the howling of the mob and the crashing of the windows on the evening before the building was burned. "She was at all times a queenly woman, and as she stood there, trying in vain to make her voice heard there was a heroism and dignity, and withal a serenity, that was most impressive. I do not think she had ever octors spoken in public, and perhaps never afterward, for the pen was her forte. The whole scene is vivid before me. Mrs. Chapman had thrown around her a crimson shawlof Canton crape, and have imposing she looked, and what a surprise it was to her friends that she was moved to apeak." The orimson and the drab garmants of some of the most femine; a wemen of America passed through that mob unscatned, and the hall was burned the following evening. before spoken in public, and perhaps never afterward,

Sarah Bernhardt has hit upen a decidedly novel trick. She is trying to pay all her debts.

Francis H. Underwood, appointed to succeed Bret Harte in the Giasgow Consulate, is described as a strikingly handsome man, erect, broad-shouldered, with a fresh complexion and abundant hair and beard as white as anow.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The names of the two local baseball clubs of Sparta Ga., are "The Paralyzing Jim Dandies" and "The Get

dat y" during their engagement; during the honeymoon he called ner "a vink." and now when she meets him with a rolling-pin at 2 s'clock in the morning, he calis her "a night blooming serious."—[Chicago Rambler. A Western Democratic paper thinks that reforming

adays. The "reforming" ass is a novelty in the Democratic party, and must expect to be sharply cruicised.

See how history repeats itself. In ancient times people pitched the tents they lived in, and now they pitch their tar roofs. -{Oil City Derrick.

How pleasant it is when the dog days come,
And the cares of business vex.
To go to beach for a day with a chum—
Ahem I of the other sex. — | Boston Courier.

Anemi of the other sex. —(Hoston Courier.

Said Bass to Dr. Pelleteer, who is in the homoopathic line, "How does your 'like cures like 'work in a case like this, for instance: A friend of mine, no matter how warm he may be when he first goes to bed, soon becomes chilled and suffers great pain in consequence. Now, what would you recomment in his case!" The doctor replied, without stopping to take breath, "A counterpane, of course."—[Boston Transcript. The Richmond State is so busy maligning Mahone and

canonizing Keiley that it doesn't have any time to attend to other matters on this mundane sphere. Sam Jones says that when the great willipus-wallions of Christianity passes over humanity it levels all aike. Now we know the secret of Sam Jones's success. He has

a mortgage on the only willipus-wallipus in the country. a mortgage on the only willipus-wallipus in the country.

"Talking about lightning," said a passenger from the West, "If you want to see lightning that's lightning just go out into Western Nebrasky. That's where it lightnings for all that's out. But I'll never torget how I was fooled out there one day. A few days after I got there I was going across the prairie with a friend of mine, when I saw something that caused my hair to stand on oud. It was a streak of lightning going across the prairie in leaps, as if it were an animat. My eye could hardly follow it, it went so fast. 'Well,'says I to my friend, 'that beats all the lightning ever I heard tell on. I've seen forked lightning, and sheet lightning, and zig-zag lightning, out I never saw lightning following the ground like that. 'That's where you're off, says my friend; 'that ham't any ll, htming at all—it's a jackrabbit out exercisin' hisself.'"—[Chicago Herald.

Many people express surprise that Eastern devotees

Many people express surprise that Eastern devotees of times every day continuously for months or even years. But Americans could do it just as easily if there was any money in it. In fact there are nundreds of men on the streets of New-York to-day who are ceaselessly repeating the mysterious word or phrase, "Hereyeare-fertencentsseewotyergittenfertencents."

"Are there—" ejaculated Mr. Henpect, as he stepped into the back door of his residence yesterday noon. His wife, who was dishing up the dinner, dropped her cooring fork on the kitchen table and exclaimed, "Joseph, don't you ever let me hear you use that expression again. The idea of saying 'ah there!' to a poor woman who is just making a slave of herself for your sake." "I beg

your parties," said Mr. Heapeet; "I simply wanted to sait, are there any potatoes in the house for brushless to marrow W. -[Lored] Chiese.

I was cruising just then with the equadron, My yacht was the pride of the fiest, And for style, though I say it who shouldn's, My new sailor togs couldn't be beat.

When we met she was charmingly gra Arm-in-arm with the old Commodor "Why, I didn't know you were a saile Said she, "when I met you before."

Well she knew, this young beauty malicious,
Hew she tangted my heart in her mash!
"Est-oe possible!" she exclaimed, "how de
licious!
Why, I thought he was awfully fresh!"
—[Somerville Journal.

A Rio Janeiro establishment has the following b A Rio Janeiro establishment has the following business aard: "The Both World Hotel, Num. 80, San Ignaciatreet, Plaza Vieja. In the establishment set as the European style receives lodgers which will find a splendil assistance so in eating as in habitation, therefore the master count with the elements uscessary."

In the following lines The Boston Saturday Frening Gazette triumphantly opens the Green Apple John

The little apple, faintly green, Upon the fruit-stands now is see. And there all tempting lies. The little boy as he pursues His way the little apple views With longing, wistful eyes. The little apple, faintly green,
Upon the stand no mere is seen;
For eaten fruit and core is.
Within the little boy it lies,
Who howled and writhed and rolled his eyes;
And now, alas! no more is.

HER LOVE. His footstep on the stair I hear, He comes! Be still, my beating heart! That step is music in mine ear, And hids each care and grief depart. He's drawing near; he's at the door, Oh! let my darling in, I pray; I've longed to see him off before, But never as I do to-day.

The door is open and we meet,
And I once more my darling hug,
And rain upon him kisses eweet,
My Pido, dear, my precious pug!
- (Bot

Western papers give bigger and more sensations headlines to Dr. Talmage's sermons than they do to any thing less than a murder.

thing less than a murder.

The Prince of Wales eats clams direct from the shell, which he holds in his hand. The great Napoleon was passionately fond of shrimps. Henry Ward Beecher chews roast lest lamb and escuews roast beef. Charles Dickens, when lecturing in Brooklyn, drank a bottle of brandy and two bottles of changaging during the course of a single evening. A somewhat extended observation of the habits of actors inale and lemsie, running the gaunt from the distinguished tragedian to the humblest ballet girl, leads me to the conclusion that Little Neck ciams, soft-shell crabs, kingdah, birds in season, with sherry, sauterns and champagne, are the no plus uira, but if they can't do better they will cheerfully subside on Welsh rarebits and beer.—[The Cook.

It is reported that this mysterious legend is being

It is reported that this mysterious legend is being eagerly studied out by the Administration at Washington: "S. T. 1879—John Kelly—77,666." The fate of an Empire State depends upon solving it correctly.

This is the season of the year when Lucy and John come in ruefully from the back piazza, and try to explain to an unsympathizing audience how it is that Lucy's fragile 110 pounds has breken down the hammock that her pa's solid 185 pounds swung safely in all the afternoon.—[Somerville Journal.

Leavenworth, Kan., has tendered a reception to young Kuhn, who graduated at the head of the last West Foint class. His father is a poor blacksmith of that town, and he got his appointment by a competitive examination.—[Waterbury American.

REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS IN VIRGINIA.

A TALK WITH JOHN S. WISE-THE DEMOCRATE SHARPLY ARRAIGNED.

Ex-Congressman John S. Wise, of Virginia the Republican nominee for Governor, who is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, was asked day before yester-Fifth Avenue Hotel, was asked day before yesterday by a TRIBUNE reporter about the political situation there, and replied: "If the Republicans of the North will cease treating us like poor relations, fit only to eat at the second table, and give us that moral and sarness support which we deserve, there will be no trouble about making Virginia a Republican State permanently. It is worth a great effort, because of the possibilities that it opens up. It would reform the entire line of battle for the party, instead of leaving it driven back on the old and pittless North and South boundary. Then, too, if we carry Ghio in October of this year and Virginia and Carry Ohio in October of this year and Virguia and New-York in November—I think the New-York outlook is very bright—that will be such a block eye for the Administration that we shall have an easy victory in 1888."

" Does the vote as heretofore cast encourage the be list that you can carry Virginia permanently !"
"Why not! We polled last fall 141,000 votes. The

highest Republican vote ever polled in the State prior to that was only 89,000. They beat us by only 3,000 votes. If the Republican National Committee had given us speakers and aided us otherwise as they did other States, we could have wiped that out entirely. There are no two opinious about the proposition. There are

us speakers and added us otherwise as they did other States, we could have wiped that out entirely. There are no two opinions about the proposition. There are two great meantain ranges running down through our state full of rich unicerais. The people engaced in developing them are a hardy race of whites. They are protective tariff men. We have 50,000 votes there in the west. We have 90,000, mestly colored, votes in the east. The two elements dovetail harmoniously into one solid phalanx that is growing and growing every year. The people of our State were always Federalists, which is another consideration generally overlooked. Why, my father, in 1860, advocated the doctrine that we must stand by the Usion, let the Government become the opponents of the Union, and the Northern States kick themselves out of it. After Sumter was fired on, no argument or reason could step the tide which swept everybedy into the war. Our people in Virginia were taucht for generatious such reversuce for Washington and Federalism that I have known my grandfather to knock men down for attacking the Washingtonian doctrine. The negroes of our State are of a more intelligent type than in the other Southern States, Their civilization is further advanced. They were further advanced at the time of their omnorphalm of the major since them on an intelligent and enduring basis, as it is not possible elsewhere. There are other reasons why I think we can carry the State, some of them personal, of which I do not care to speak."

"The ecampsign will be Lirgely local. The acts of the Bourbon Legislature furnish abundant material for a canvass entirely confined to State issues. They unscated seventeen members of the Legislature and kept their successors from taking their seats until they had carried out their designs. They unscated in the southern southern of the seat. This was to give them acat. They seated one man as Senator who had been defeated by thousands of votes and who had not even made a contest for the senators and required them to be receiv MR. MAPLESON WANTS THE ACADEMY.

NEGOTIATIONS TOUCHING THE ITALIAN OPERA-NO CONFLICT WITH THE AMERICAN SCHEME.

James H. Mapleson still has a covetous eye upon the Academy of Music, and according to announce-ments from across the water he still intends to present Italian opera in this country next season, starting in at the Academy of Music, if desirable terms can be sethe Academy of Music, if desirable terms can be secured. Herman R. LeRoy has recoived a letter from the manager, wherein he announces his intention to hand in this country about the time when "the leaves do fail—early in October." "I do not know where Mr. Mapleson will go when he gets here, "gasid Mr. LeRoy yesterday.
" has he engaged the Academy !"
" No."
" Have you any idea what he will do?"
" I have not. I simply have his word for it that he intends to come here."
Mr. Murphy was husy with letters and correspondence pertaining to the affairs of the Academy. A "Tribunes reporter said to him: " Are you expecting Mr. Mayleson to descend on the Academy?"
" Well, he can come if he will accept the tarms of the directors. He knows what they are, and all he has to do its to cable that he will accept them."
" Has he made an offer?"
" O, yee; its has made overtures for a long lease of the Academy—seven years; but his offer will not be accepted. I am just writing to him to that effect." Mr. Murphy hold up the letter before him in proof of his statement. " If Mr. Mapleson comes, he will have plenty of room for his season of Italian opera, despite Mr. Thurber's American Opera Company venture."
" Certainly," said Mr. Murphy, " Her season does not begin until January 4. Mr. Mapleson can start in early in October and continue until Christmas work. There will be uponflict. He and Mrs. Faurber's we the best of filends, and understand each other. Mr. Mapleson has been given the terms of the directors, and they will not be receded from. As I said before, all he has to do is been do a cablegram announcing his acceptance." cured. Herman R. LeRoy has recoived a letter from